
Exclusive Vector Mesons and DVCS at low $|t|$

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on behalf of the H1, HERMES & ZEUS Collaborations

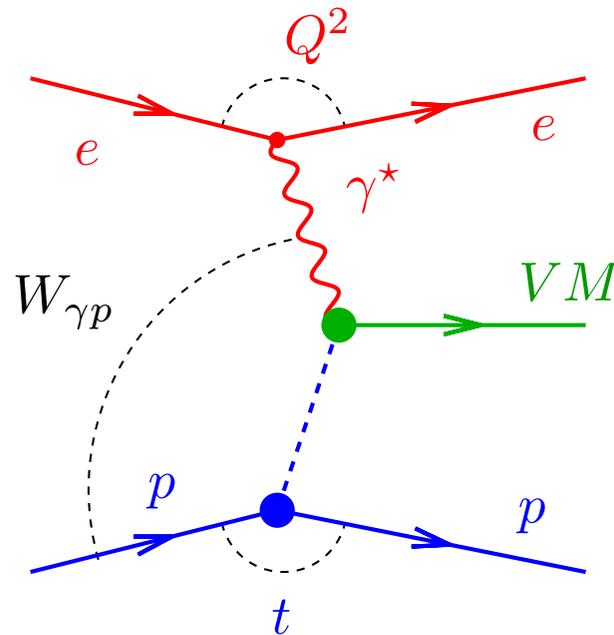


Small x and Diffraction 2003
Vth Workshop on Small x and Diffractive Physics
September 17-20, 2003 FNAL

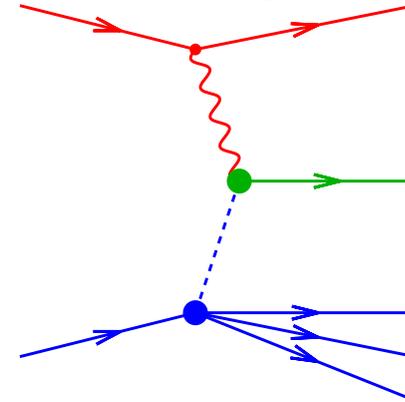
- **Exclusive Vector Meson Production at low $|t|$**
 - **J/ψ photoproduction**
 - **J/ψ electroproduction**
 - **ρ^0 electroproduction**

- **Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS)**
 - **cross section measurements from H1 and ZEUS**
 - **comparison with QCD models**
 - **beam-spin asymmetry measurements from HERMES**

$$ep \rightarrow e \text{ VM } p$$



main background:



Q^2 γ^* virtuality

$W_{\gamma p}$ energy of $\gamma^* p$ system

t (4 mom. transfer)² at p vertex

VM vector meson

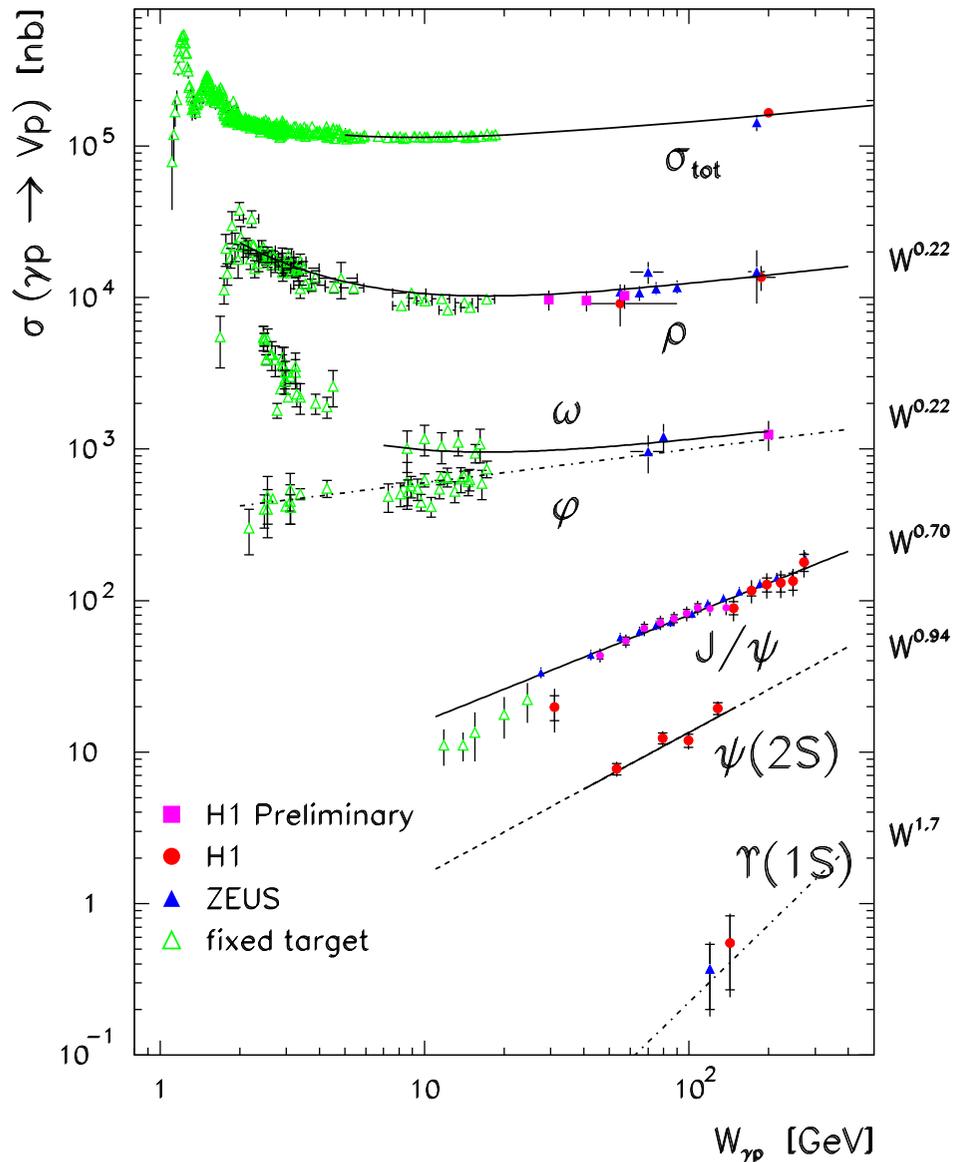
$$0 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$20 < W_{\gamma p} < 290 \text{ GeV}$$

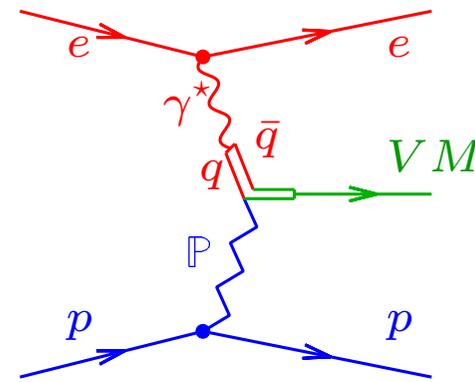
$$0 < |t| < 30 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$\rho^0, \omega, \phi, J/\psi, \Upsilon$





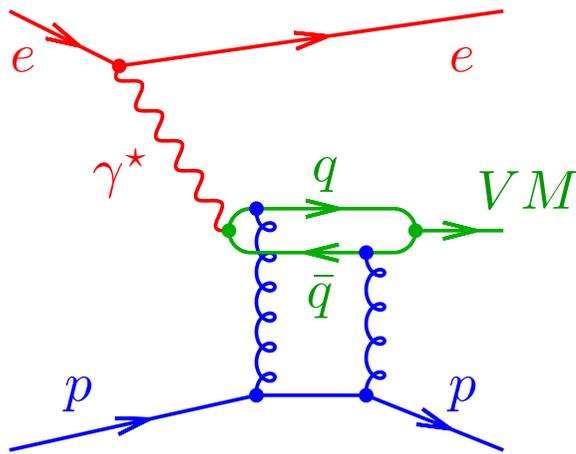
Soft Pomeron Model:



- exchange of a colourless object
 $\alpha_P(t) = \alpha_0 + \alpha' \cdot t$
- $\sigma \propto W^{4(\alpha_P(t)-1)} = W^\delta \approx W^{0.22}$

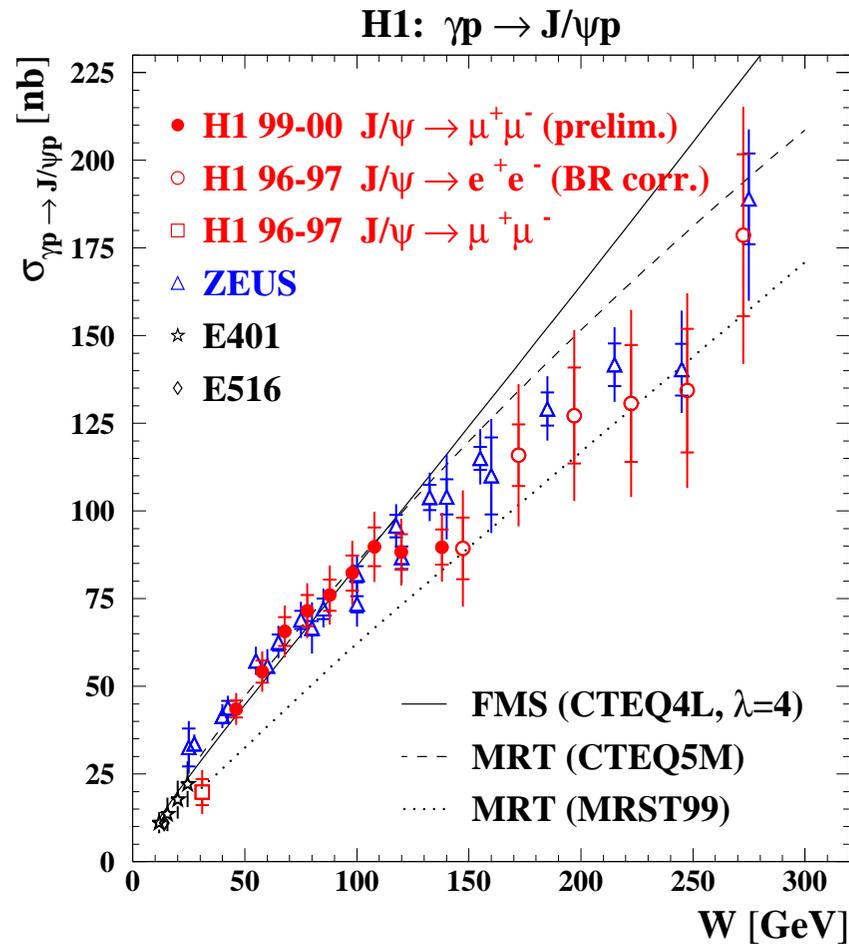
⇒ works for light VM
 at $Q^2 \approx 0, t \approx 0$
 ⇒ steeper rise for heavy VM

Perturbative QCD:



- exchange of 2 gluons / gluon ladder
- $\sigma \propto [x g(x, Q^2)]^2$
 $W^2 \propto \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$ steep rise as a function of W
- no or small t dependence of δ expected
- unknown VM wave function

\Rightarrow works in presence of hard scales (M_q^2, Q^2, t)

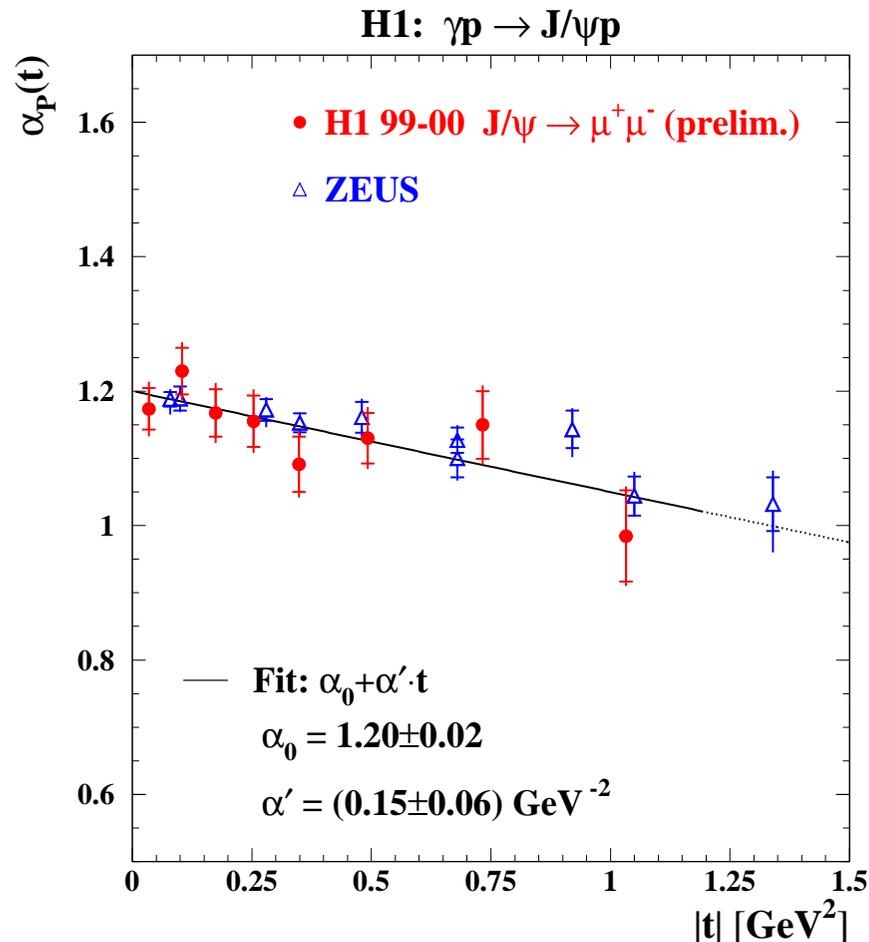


- Agreement between experiments
- QCD calculations qualitatively describe the rise

MRT: Martin, Ryskin, Teubner

FMS: Frankfurt, McDermott, Strikman

The Effective Pomeron Trajectory $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t)$



- measuring $\sigma(W)$ in bins of t
- fit $W^\delta = W^{4[\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t)-1]}$ gives effective Pomeron trajectory
- good agreement between H1 and ZEUS

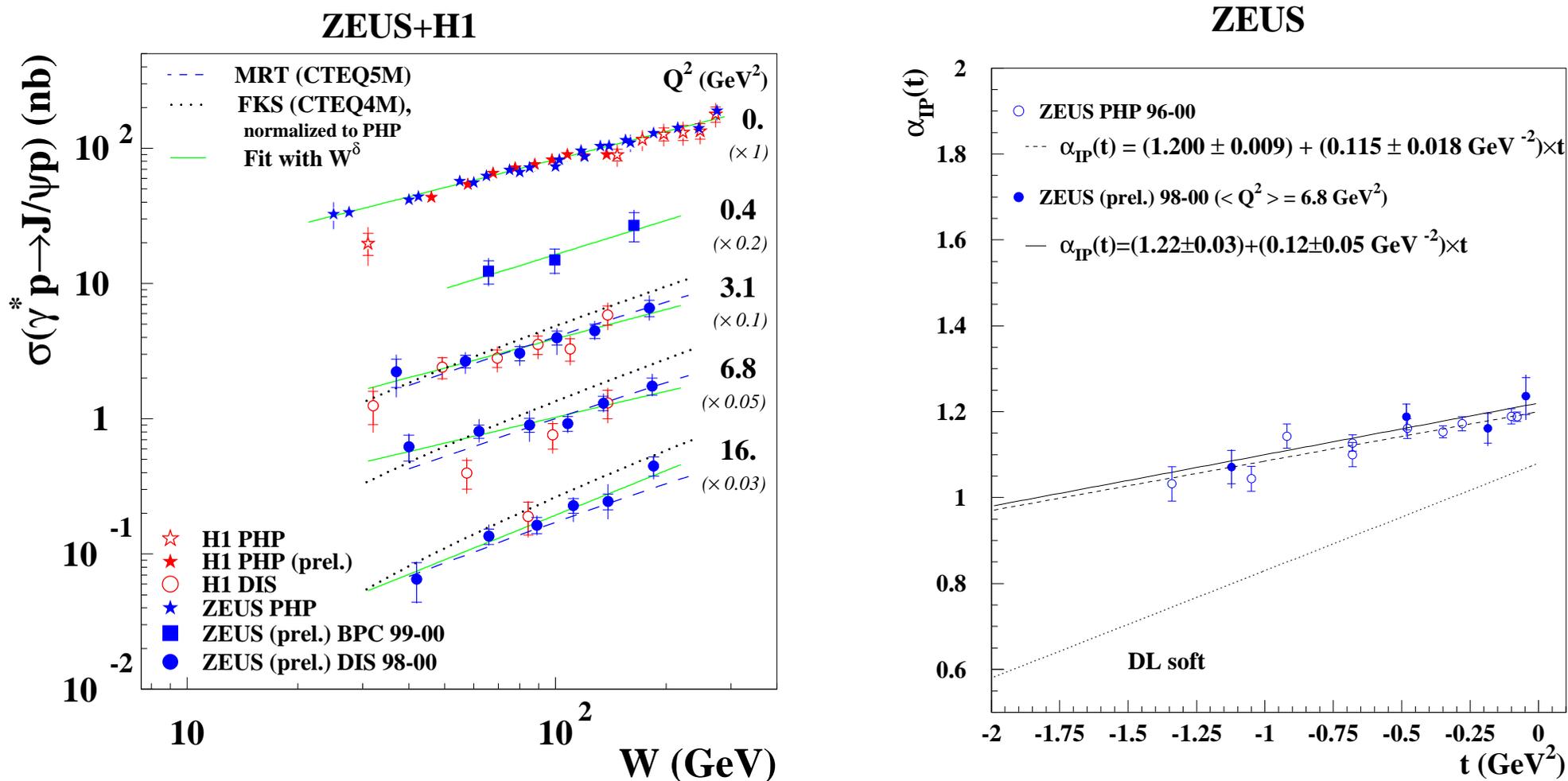
$$\alpha'_{\text{H1}} = 0.154 \pm 0.054 \pm 0.023$$

$$\alpha'_{\text{ZEUS}} = 0.115 \pm 0.018^{+0.008}_{-0.015}$$

$$\alpha'_{\text{soft}} = 0.25$$

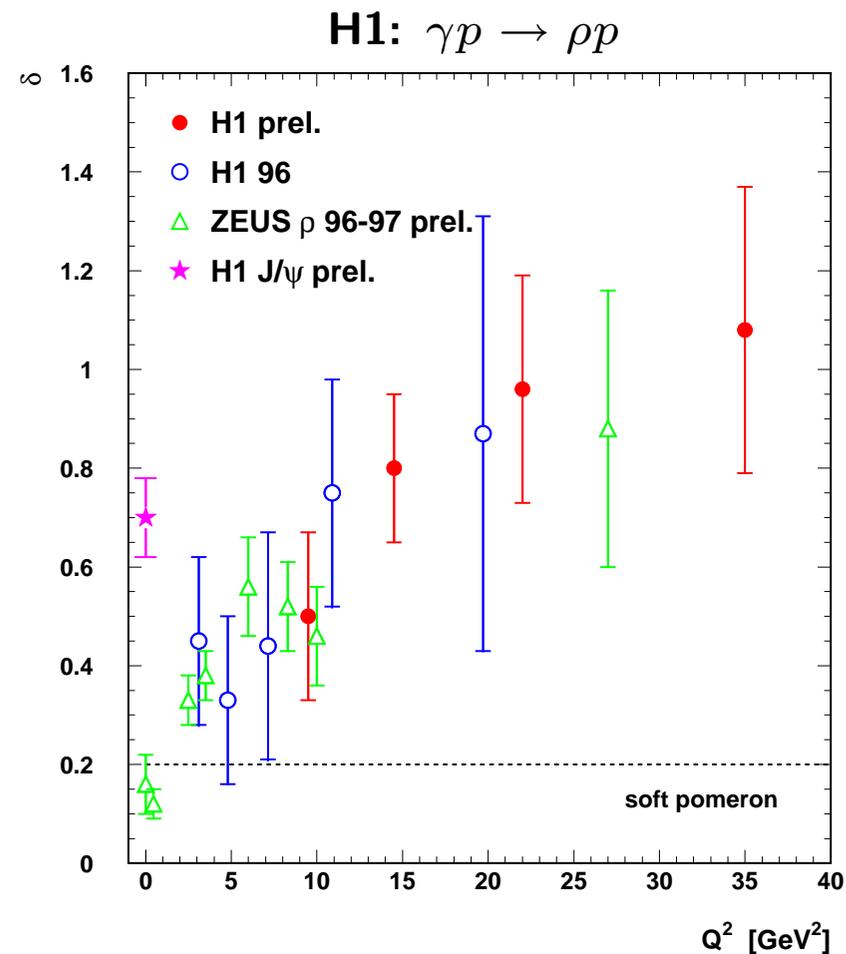
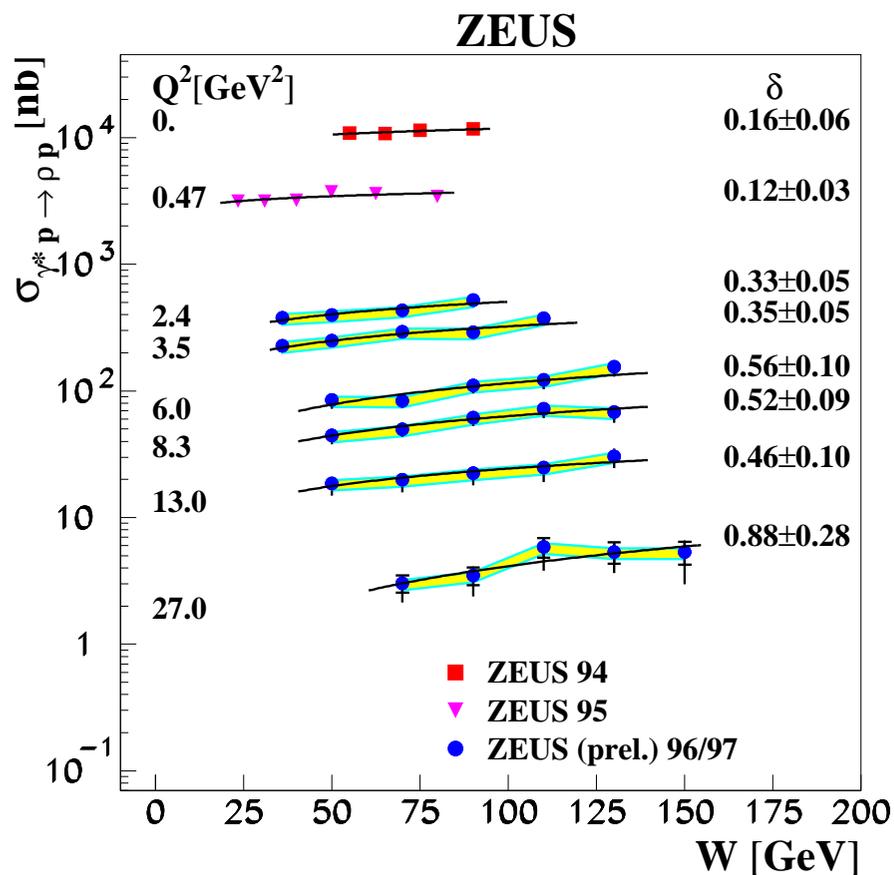
\Rightarrow moderate shrinkage seen

J/ψ Electroproduction



values of δ , α and α' compatible with photoproduction
 consistent with pQCD expectation

ρ^0 Electroproduction

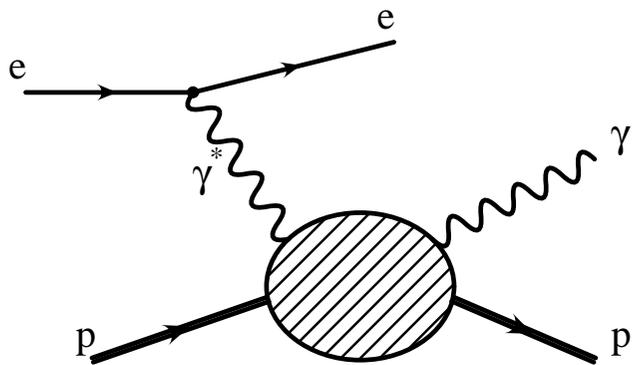


$\sigma_{\gamma^* p \rightarrow \rho p} \propto W^\delta$ at different $Q^2 \Rightarrow W$ rise gets steeper with Q^2

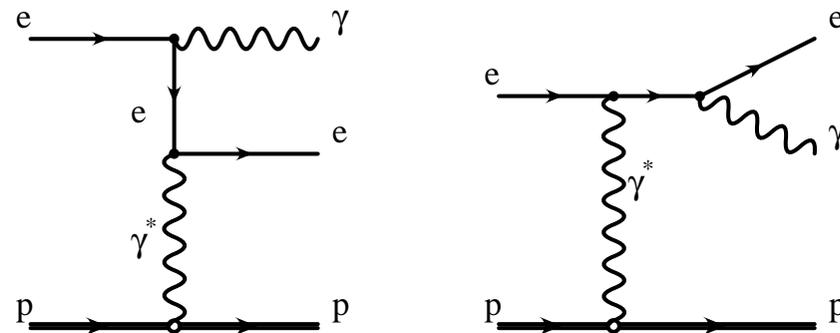
similar values as for J/ψ photoproduction \Rightarrow high Q^2 possible hard scale



DVCS



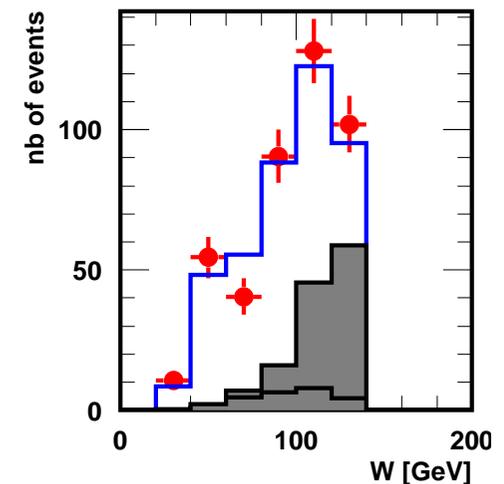
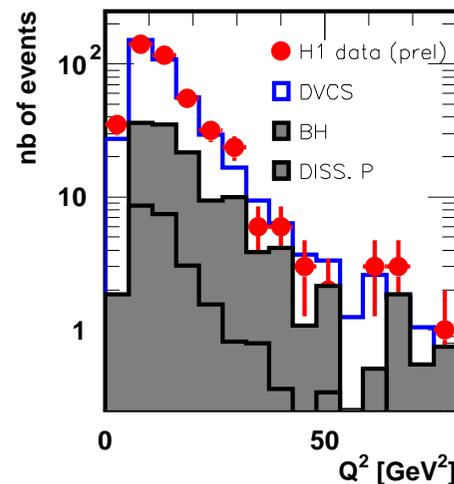
QED Background (Bethe-Heitler)



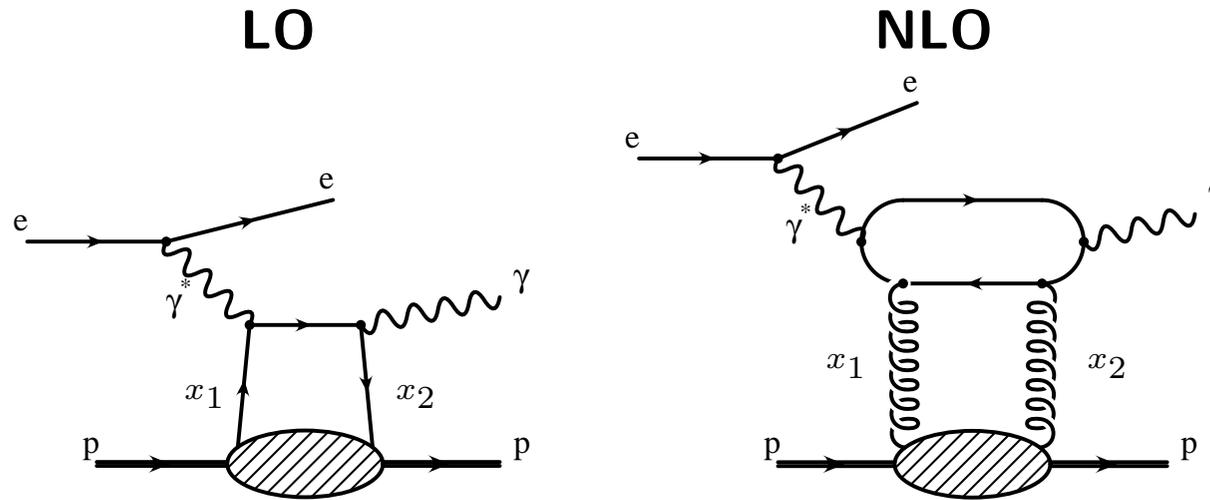
Why DVCS?

- no theoretical uncertainties associated with the wave function as in VM-production
- interplay between perturbative and non-perturbative QCD

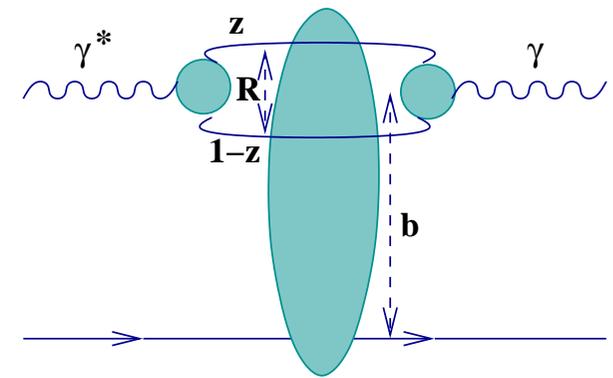
H1 preliminary



GPD-based Model ($x_1 \neq x_2$)



Colour Dipole Model



$$A = \int dR^2 dz \psi_{in}^{\gamma^*} \sigma_{dipole} \psi_{out}^{\gamma}$$

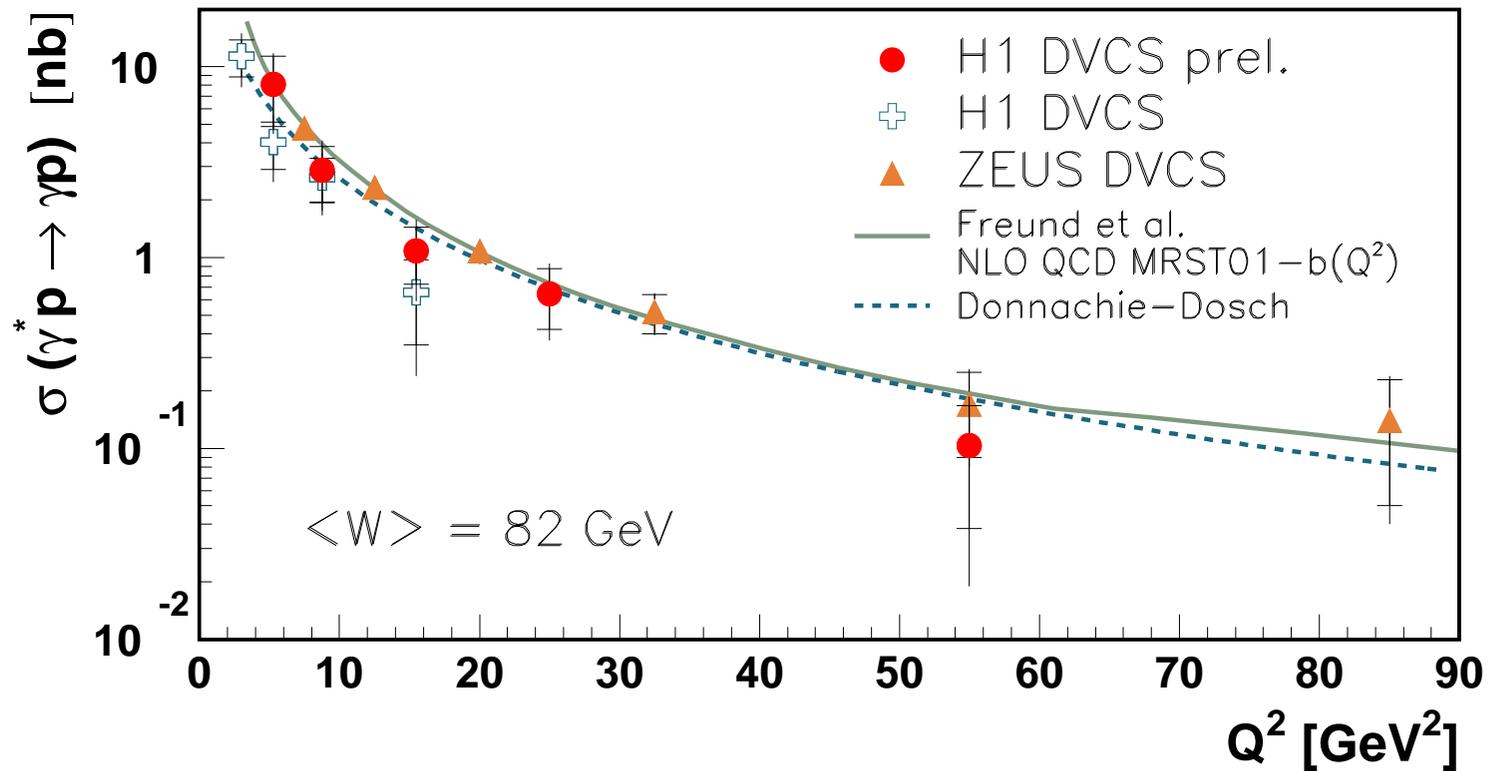
different models for σ_{dipole}

Frankfurt, Freund, Strikman Freund, McDermott

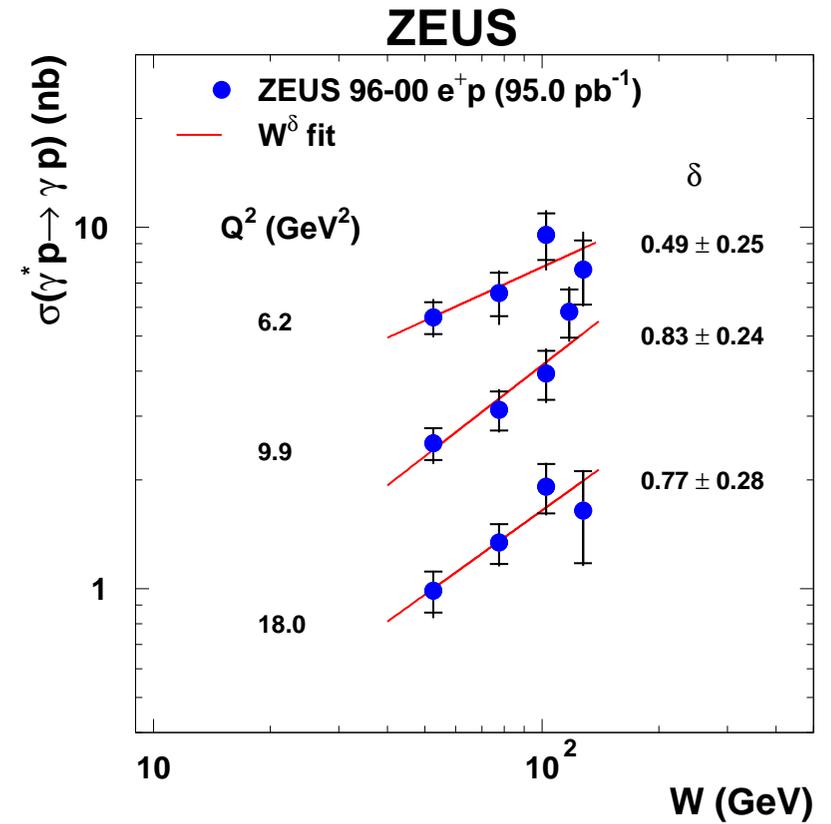
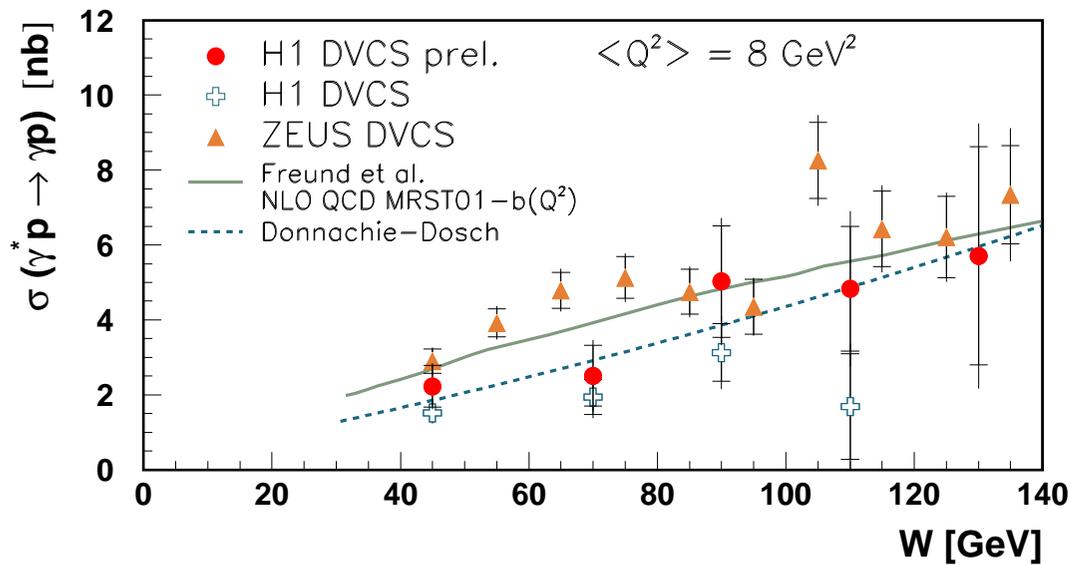
soft contribution: aligned jet model

Donnachie, Dosch

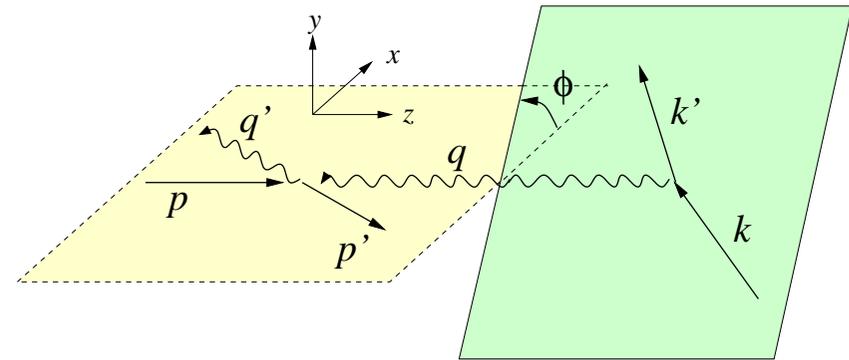
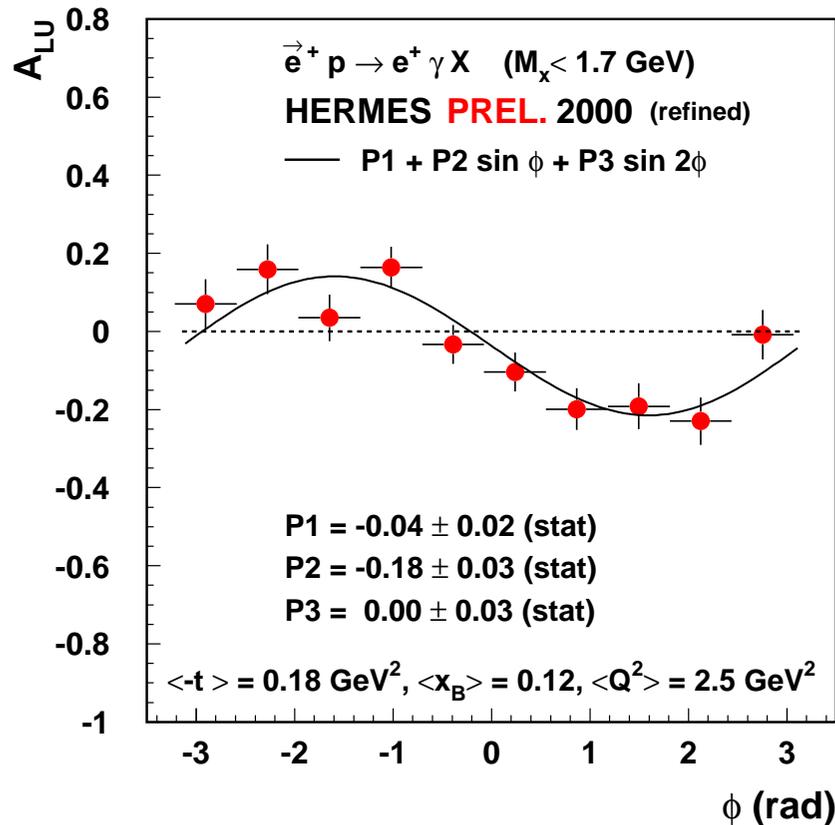
(soft + hard) pomeron exchange



- $\sigma(\gamma^* p \rightarrow \gamma p) \sim Q^{-3}$
- agreement between H1 and ZEUS
- both models in agreement with data



- similar rise as J/ψ in photoproduction
- both models in agreement with data



Data 2000:

Longitudinally polarised positrons

Unpolarised hydrogen gas target

Interference between BH and DVCS

$$A_{LU}(\phi) = \frac{N^+(\phi) - N^-(\phi)}{N^+(\phi) + N^-(\phi)}$$

LU Longitudinally polarised beam/ Unpolarised target

N^\pm Number of events with corresponding beam helicity states

- **VM:**

- high precision in large kinematic region
- agreement between H1 and ZEUS
- pQCD predictions in agreement with data for large M_q^2 and Q^2
- ρ shows transition from soft to hard physics

- **DVCS:**

- cross section measured at HERA I by H1 and ZEUS
- $\sigma(\gamma^*p \rightarrow \gamma p)$ rises steeply with $W \Rightarrow$ hard process
- agreement between H1 and ZEUS
- GPD-based and Colour Dipole Models in agreement with data
- beam-spin azimuthal asymmetry measured at HERA I by HERMES

- looking forward to measure asymmetries at HERA II

